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6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
7 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

8 MARTIN G. CROWLEY,  
9 Petitioner,

10 v.

11 U.S. BANKRUPTCY COURT, DISTRICT OF  
12 NEVADA, the Hon. BRUCE T. BEESLEY  
13 presiding, SENECA BURKE, creditor, real  
14 party in interest,

Respondents.

3:12-cv-647-RCJ-VPC

ORDER

15  
16 Currently before the Court is Petitioner Martin Crowley's Request for Reconsideration  
17 of Order Dismissing Petition (#8).

18 BACKGROUND

19 On December 11, 2012, Crowley filed an emergency motion requesting that this Court  
20 issue a writ of mandamus/prohibition directed to the Bankruptcy Court to suspend an  
21 examination of debtor under Bankruptcy Rule 2004 scheduled for December 12, 2012 at 12  
22 p.m. (Emergency Mot. (#1) at 1). This Court denied the motion on grounds that this Court  
23 lacked the authority to grant the requested relief pursuant to *Mullis v. U.S. Bankruptcy Ct. for*  
24 *Dist. of Nev.*, 828 F.2d 1385, 1393 (9th Cir. 1987). (Order (#4) at 2). This Court found that  
25 *Mullis* stated that a district court lacks authority to issue a writ of mandamus to a bankruptcy  
26 court and to another district court. (*Id.*).

27 The pending motion for reconsideration now follows.

28 LEGAL STANDARD

A motion to reconsider must set forth "some valid reason why the court should

1 reconsider its prior decision” and set “forth facts or law of a strongly convincing nature to  
 2 persuade the court to reverse its prior decision.” *Frasure v. United States*, 256 F.Supp.2d  
 3 1180, 1183 (D. Nev. 2003). Reconsideration is appropriate if this Court “(1) is presented with  
 4 newly discovered evidence, (2) committed clear error or the initial decision was manifestly  
 5 unjust, or (3) if there is an intervening change in controlling law.” *Sch. Dist. No. 1J v. Acands,*  
 6 *Inc.*, 5 F.3d 1255, 1263 (9th Cir. 1993). “A motion for reconsideration is not an avenue to  
 7 re-litigate the same issues and arguments upon which the court already has ruled.” *Brown v.*  
 8 *Kinross Gold, U.S.A.*, 378 F.Supp.2d 1280, 1288 (D. Nev. 2005).

### 9 DISCUSSION

10 Crowley files a motion for reconsideration. (Mot. for Reconsideration (#8) at 1).  
 11 Crowley argues that *Mullis* was a case that dealt with a 42 U.S.C. § 1983 suit and that *Mullis*  
 12 may prohibit a writ directed from one district court to another district court but not from one  
 13 district court to a bankruptcy court in the same judicial district under 28 U.S.C. § 158. (*Id.* at  
 14 1-2). Crowley argues that if a district court of the same district as a bankruptcy court has direct  
 15 appellate authority and can hear interlocutory appeals on the bankruptcy court’s orders, then  
 16 it has the authority to issue writs to the same court. (*Id.* at 2).

17 In response, Burke argues that there is no appealable order for this Court to review  
 18 because Rule 2004 orders are discovery orders and are not final. (Opp’n to Mot. for  
 19 Reconsideration (#9) at 1). Burke also asserts that Crowley has not satisfied any of the factors  
 20 for an interlocutory appeal. (*Id.* at 2). Burke contends that, with respect to seeking a writ of  
 21 mandamus, *Mullis* controls. (*Id.* at 3).

22 As an initial matter, this Court notes that Crowley filed a petition for a writ for mandamus  
 23 and not an appeal or an interlocutory appeal. This Court denies the motion for  
 24 reconsideration. *Mullis* states “were the district court to grant the injunctive relief appellant  
 25 here requests, it would in essence be issuing a writ of mandamus to the bankruptcy court and  
 26 the district court in the underlying proceeding . . . A district court lacks authority to issue a writ  
 27 of mandamus to another district court.” *Mullis*, 828 F.2d at 1393. This Court notes that the  
 28 Ninth Circuit, in an unpublished opinion, has interpreted *Mullis* the same way that this Court

1 does. See *Ayrs v. Greenwald*, 21 F.3d 1111, \*1 (9th Cir. 1994) (unpublished) (holding that the  
2 Ninth Circuit has "recognized that a district court lacks the authority to issue a writ of  
3 mandamus to a bankruptcy court and consequently to another district court" pursuant to  
4 *Mullis*). As such, this Court does not find that it committed clear error in the initial decision and  
5 the Court denies the motion for reconsideration (#8).

6 **CONCLUSION**

7 For the foregoing reasons, IT IS ORDERED that Petitioner's Request for  
8 Reconsideration of Order Dismissing Petition (#8) is DENIED.

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11 DATED: This 12<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2012.

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14 United States District Judge  
15 *acting for Judge Robert C. Jones*  
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